Mr. CRAWFORD-I had expected as much from his circular and knew he was well all minorine in reference to this question, and that his people were wholly uninformed. In 1820, for the first time in the history of the Government, after thirty years of uninterrupted color ment of slave property in the Territories, when Missouri came forward asking to be per terrupted objoyanent of slave proporty in the Territories, when Missouri came forward asking to be permitted to form a Constitution and come into the Union as a S atc, what was proposed? That the restriction of Slavery should be the condition of admission. This was the first aggression, and it came from the Nath, not the South. Then Congress reinted to admit Missouri under the Compromise, sithough Slavery had existed there sixteen years, and it was not admitted until afterwards. Mr. Crawford proceeded to give a history of the events succeeding the adoption of the Misseuri restrictions, showing that the North had been the aggressor. Under present circumstances his people believed the Union cannot be preserved. He was proed of the Northern Democrats who had stood by the Constitution, but he would tell them they were powerless against the great Republican party. He alluded to Helper as a Southern traitor, and a poor niserable wretch, who was driven from the place of his mativity to seek refuge among the sacred observers of compacts in the North. The South find agfents regarding Snavery. It was an incitation the could not be disturbed by such a book as that of Helper's even with Souward's recommendation. He could not be disturbed by such a book as that of Helicu's even with Seward's recommendation. He said John Brown expected help from the North, but while they had the will, they had not the courage He quoted Senator Wilson's remarks in regard to the Union-saving meetings at the North being of no earthly account, and read an extract from a speech at one of those meetings by Caleb Cushing, who spoke of the hate to the South entertained by the Reputhicans Mr. DAWES (Mass.) said that every other man except the one who uttered that knew it to be false.

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that the remark was applanded by the meeting. He went on to state what were the objects of the Republican party, the exclusion of Slavery from the new Territories, its abolition in the District of Columba, the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, and in their own language, "to put this Government permanently on the side of Freedom." They also propose to reorganize the Judicians

Free dom." They also propose to reorganize the Judiciary. Mr. Escaher said he would preach the same doctrines in Virginia as in Massachusetts, but why did not be come there and do it?

Mr. KILGORE—Because liberty of speech is denied

Mr. CKAWFORD-We not only deny liberty of

speech, but personal liberty to such men—as would be swung higher than Haman. It was the sentiment of every Democrat ou this floor from Georgia, that they never would submit to the inaguration of a Black Kepublican President. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. KHLGOKE—How do you propose to prevent

Mr. CRAWFORD-That will be for us to determile. We do not propose to give our enemies informa-tion what we will do. My people talk about equality —for myself, I declars I am for independence now and

Mr. BONHAM obtained the floor.

Mr. CLEMENS asked him to give way to a vote for

Speaker.
Mr. EONHAM did so.
Mr. KEITT moved a call of the House

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker

Mr. BONHAM had the floor. He gave way to
Mr. WINSLOW, who proposed another vote, and
that the House then adjourn, saying that Mr. Bonham
would have the floor to-morrow.

The question was agreed to, and the House proceeded to another vote, with the following result:

Sherias. 10 | Glimer ... 18
Becock ... 28 | Scattering ... 18
Recessary to a choice ... 114
Adjourned.

Vindication of Free Speech. A IRO SLAVERY SCHEME BAULKED.

nial Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1859. The right of Free Speech has been nobly vindicated in this city this evening. A concerted and formidable effort was made, with the sanction of leading Pro-Slavery politicians, to prevent Geo. W. Curtis from delivering his lecture on Slavery. A great crowd was gathered in front of National Hall, bent on mischief, but the excellent arrangements of the Mayor and Chief of Police defeated the plan. Mr. Curtis was interrupted by occasional hisses and hurrahs for the Union, but the disturbers were promptly arrested, and the lecture was finished in peace.

Anti-Slavery in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

There is considerable excitement now existing here, with prospects of a rist to-night. An Auti-Slavery Fair is being held at Concert Hall, and an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Assen bly Buildings.

During the session of the latter this morning, a re-

quest was received from the Mayor to remove a flag hanging before Concert Hall, on account of its great length obstructing the passage of the street, thus violating a city ordinance. An order was also sent in from the Speriff that the Fair should be closed and the Hall deserted before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

These proceedings produced much excitement, and

the Aboticionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hell, to protect their goods. The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the bailding, who objects to the action of the

lesece in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. Curtis, esq., is to lecture to-night on the "Aspect of the Slavery question," at National Hall; and advertisements appear in the papers for a meeting omeide to adopt such measures as the exigencies may require to prevent the discemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of most intense arimosity in the community that will lead to fearful consequences, and to check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses in our loyal

The Mayor is taking every precention to prevent a disturbance, which seems almost inevitable, if both sides turn out in their strength.

SECOND DISPATCH. Mr. Curtis loctured to-night to an audience of about 200 persons, while about 10,000 attended the outside meeting. The latter were addressed by Gen. John O.

Miles, Richard Peters, and others. Soen after Mr. Curtis commenced his lecture, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the wincow glasser. Five hundred policemen were sta tioned in the vicinity, and immediately made a rush upon the rioters, arresting several of them. This sum-

mary proceeding had a tendency to culm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences. Mayor Henry and the Sheriff were on the spot, and During the lecture of Mr. Curtis be was several

times hissed by the inside audience, when the hissers were immediately ejected by the police. The excitoment is subsiding, and possibly the

trouble is ended.

The Sailing of the Steamer Europa.

Bosros, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1852.

The steamer Europa, which left Boston at noon yesterday, anchored below during the snow storm, and terday, anchored below during the snow storm, and salled for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock this

From Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWS, Va., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859. Hotels and private houses are all crowded. Street surveillance is kept on strangers, though those who come from curiosity, and are well vouched for on the question of our peculiar institutions, are allowed to

Three Quaker friends of Coppie, with whom he lived in Ohio during his boyhood, visited him yester-day. They speak of him as having been a quiet and ineffensive youth. They will remain, and take his body to his mother.

Gov. Williard's interview with Cook last evening, wten delivering a message to the prisoner from his sie ter, Mrs. Willard, was very affecting. The Governor is strongly attached to the prisoner, and wept over him His lamentation could be

h-ard throughout the building.

The prisoners are all calm and resigned to-day, and are engaged with seeming devotion in spiritual exercises, under the direction of the Rev. N. G. North, a Psesbyterian clergyman. The gallows was refrected this evening. The negroes will be hung between 11 and 12, and the whites between 12 and I o'clock.

Later from Brownsville.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

The Courier of to-day contains special advices from Brownsville, which state that Cortinus has quartered the dead bodies of the Texan troops killed in the late skirmish, and fuspended them to the saddles of his oun men. This had created the greatest excitement at San Antonio. The Mexicans were favoring

Non-Arrival of the America.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Dec. 15-8 p. m. The R. M. Steumship America has not yet been signaled at Halifax, at which place the weather is very

Reported Intention of Senator Hammond to Resign.
Washington, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.
Charleston Courier says it is reported that Set

ntor Hammond has expressed the intention of resigning his scat at the close of the present session of Congress. He has been prevented attending Washington by in-

Mexican News.

The Mexican correspondent of The Picagyne says that Scior Lerdo has returned to the Cabinet, and that he consents to the ratification of the McLane Treaty without all the consents to the ratification of the McLane Treaty

neto, is a passenger by the steamship Tennessee. left for Washington to-day.

South Carolina Legislature.

Mr. Whaley, member from Charleston, introduced the following in the South Carolina House of Representatives on the 121 inst:

"Hereos, Fraternal relations are discoved between the North and Fouth, the severabelding states demanding that the dissolved of the Union be consummated, and this state of state will probably render a resolvent to arms necessary. Therefore "Resolved, That the sum of \$200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Gavernor, to be used at his discretion, according to the expediency of the times."

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Thursday, Doc. 15, 1859.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day, to elect delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Springfield in January. Resolutions were passed, indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and declaring S. A. Donglas their first choice for the Presidency.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Tobosto, Can, Thusday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The Hen, Israel F, Hatch, the Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to inquire into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British North American Colonies, met vesterday, by appointment, at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, with the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. James Morris, M. L. C., W. P. Howland, Isaac Buchenan, William McDougall and Michael Harcount, Members of Parliament. Mr. Hatch stated the objections alleged by various interests to the working of the treaty. The Canasian gentlemes ender vered to show by statistical returns that the treaty has more than realized the benefits anticipated from it, and be en especially advantageous to the United States. The conference iasted throughout the day.

The conference lasted throughout the day.

Pike's Peak Express.

LEVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The Overland Express, seven days from the Pike's Peak mines, arrived here this evening, bringing the Utuh and Jefferson mails, and \$15,000 in gold dust. The weather had been intensely cold, causing a cestation of mining operations.

Lead mines had been discovered in the mountain recipion the mineral bring nearly pure.

on, the mineral being nearly pure.

The Provisional Legislature was still in session.

Louisville and Nashville Railway

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859 The Louisville and Nasbville Railway has been

passable for several days, owing to the subsidence of the track at Mansmer's Creek, twelve miles from Nash ville. Passengers are taken over by hand-car.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Allen
A. Hall for killing Mr. Poindexter in a street fight.

Sad Accidents.

They, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1852.

Mrs. Edmund Schriver, wife of the President of the Renselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and daughter of the Inte Nathan Warren, was killed this morning in Third street, while attempting to jump from a sleigh, the horres having taken fright. The sad event causes the most profound rensuion in this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

Dana P. Colburn, principal of the State Normal School, was instantly killed to-day, by being thrown from a carriage in Bristol, where the school is located.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

MONTHEAL, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1850.

The owners here of the Canadian line of steamers state that the report which appeared in a New-York paper from its correspondent in Canada, relating to the discontinuance of the line, is entirely destitute of trath; on the contrary a new steamship of increased power and speed has just been launched in the Clyde for the line, which will henceforward be more efficient than ever. The Indian was insured for £35,000.

Naval Intelligence.

The brig Palmas has arrived here with Monrovia, Africa, dates of Oct. 28. She reports that, when she was within 30 miles of Cape Henry, she was blown off for foundary.

Left at Morrovia steamer San Jacinto, for leeward in a few days. All on board of her were well.
Sailed, Oct. 12, U. S. steamer Sumpter; 13th, U. S. steamer Myrtle; 26th, U. S. ship Constellation—all for leeward.

Suicide of Capt. Kenney.

M. C. Kenney, Commander of the National Lancers, shot himself dead with a pistol to-day. Meutal depression, caused by disease of the brain, was the cause.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 15—10 a. m.

About five inches snow fell last night; weather clear and pleasant this morning.

Pertland, Me., Thursday, Doc. 15, 1859.

Weather clear and cold.

MONTHEMAL, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1849.

Weather cloudy and mild. Thermometer 18³ above ero. Wind west. Ice has been taken at Sorel. The

POLITICAL -The Soventeenth Ward Republican Association met last night at No. 208 Allen street, Col. Pinckney in the chair. Considerable routine business elating to the late election was transacted, and it was resolved that at the election for Ward officers -to be held next Tuesday-all the names should be printed on one ballot, in order to facilitate matters. A lengthy liecussion ensued on a motion to take the name of Isone J. Oliver (ope of the Ten Governors) from the list in the hands of the Committee on qualifications, and admit Mr. O. at once. Numerous amendments were made, and the question was almost lost sight of, when a motion was put to allow Mr. Oliver to address the meeting. This was voted down by 20 to 24. The subject was eventually laid over for action at the next regular meeting.

-Richard Busteed, esq., Corporation Counsel, is lying seriously ill with congestion of the brain at his residence in Jamaica, Long Island.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Attempt to Incite a Riot.

THE ROWDIES PUT DOWN.

Institute for the purpose of adding to the fund for the feel in the in-ane raid upon Harper's Ferry. The price of admission was twenty-ave cents, and the body of the ball was rearly three-quarter's full. But few persons of discinction other than those announced in the programme were present. Of the andence nearly one half were ladies.

nearly one half were hades.

At 7; o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Dr. Fairbanks was nominated, and elected to preside. Sleiten's Brars Band performed during the evening several five sire, among which were the hymn "Come let us Worship," "Playels Hymn," "The Marsseilaise," and the march from the Prophet, and a dirge.

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr French, the Rev.

GEO. B. CHERVER WAS introduced by Mr HTATT.

He contended that John Brown not only was not commanded by the Constitution to defend S avery, but was commanded by the Word of God to oppose it. If all men owe all-giance to God, he could commit no treason. All has in defense of Slavery is surighteous, and the act of putting John Brown to death, for the violation of such law, is judicial autrior, and shedding innocent blood. Dr. C. claimed that John Brown could not be found guilty of treason to Virginia, for he owed her no allegrance; and compared him to Abraham, when he went forth to doliver the captives of the cities of the Plain. There are also, he said, extheir commands in God's Word commanding John Brown to interfere in behalf of the oppressed; he had brown to interiore in behalf of the oppressed; he had only done what Washington was praised for doing-given liberty to the oppressed. But the memory of John Brown shall live, and the seeds thus sown shall spining up again in other places, and men will be raised up to execute Geo's will.

Dr. Cheever had hardly began his discourse before it became apparent that there would be an attempt made to break up the meeting. Hisses were given in different parts of the house, but they were mostly drowned with applause. This was repeated several tines, when the Police, having discovered who the tines, when the Police, having discovered who the disturbers were, began at once to arrest and renews the noisy persons. Several were thus ejected and a great confusion, interrupting the remarks of Dr. Cheever for some minutes. Among the disturbers were Inddy Byrnes, a Custom-House occupant, and several nen bers of Fernando Wood's old Police. Seated among them was Charles H. Haswell, for many years Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, and ex-President of the Board of Counsiness, who asserted that the men and a right to remain, they having paid their money. It is said, too, that Supervisor Bell was also present among them, leading the countenance of his presence at least to rioters. But General Supt. Pill-bury and Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter appeared, and by among them, lending the countenance of his presence at least to rioters. But General Supt. Pillsbury and Deputy-Superintedent Carpenter appeared, and by the premptness of their acts the mobocrats were one after another excluded. Police Commissioner Bailey went among one portion of the rowdies, and directed the acts of the officers there. Inddy Byrnes was, with difficulty, put onto others rollowed in quick succession. Among others was a well-dressed, midfle-laged man, who came round directly in front of the platform, and chaking a cane in Dr. Cheever's face, vociferated, "Stop that, sir; stop that." This he uttered several times, and was then seized by the officers and put out. At last the whole of the gang gravitated to the north-west corner of the room, and for several minutes they indulged in unlimited yells. Groans for John Brown, cheers for Gov. Wise, cheers for the Slave States, &c. Haswell was still smeag them, and encouraging them on were from fifteen to twenty well-dressed men. But the rowdies, including those, did not number fitty, all told. Owing to the arrangements of the scats, lowever, it was found difficult for the police to get at the crowd and remove the rowdies, and the confusion continued. Supt. Pilsbury went into the crowd. He called upon the crowd to desir but evern lambinous crators at empted to speak, one or two of who quickly deserted their extemporized rostrums and were put out. Still the rowdies had the uper hand, and Deputy Carpenter appeared one or two of who quickly deserted their extemporized rostrums and were put out. Still the rowdies had the upper hand, and Deputy Carpenter appeared upon the platform and said that if the audience would not keep quiet they had a sufficient force to preserve order. This announcement was received with applause and cheers; but handly had this subsided before the crowd were seen surging down the aisle, and were in cose contiguity to the ladies, yelling, howling, and screaming like a pack of devils. The ladies in terror an from the place to other parts of the room, and on the platform, though but few left the room, resolutely remaining to exhibit by their presence their sense of the outrage.

Matters had proceeded thus far, when when a de tachnent from the Finteenth Precinct, under Caot. Dilks, which had been sent for, arrived, and took their places in the aisles. There were now 75 policemen in in the room, and their presence kept the turbulence in stifficient check for the rest of the evening to enable the programme to be carried out.

WESDELL PHILLIPS next came forward, and was received with three cheers on the one hand, and with grouns and bisses on the other. At last the noise subsided sufficiently for him to proceed. Mr. Phillips

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It rooms

second efficiently of min to present M. Fillips and the content of the content of

than that: I sfirm that the deeper you probe his life, the brighter it shines. I went to his home in North Elba, where wheat freezes, and where nething can be cultivated but a few potators; where the mountain looks down on his home that is almost a shanty and a roofless dwelling, sufficient for the plainness and mercet necess ties of life—the soil whence grow horoes. I said to one of his children. What brought your father to such a place; what could be love here; he could find mountains eigenberg—what attached him to these barren. his children. What brought your lateer to such a place; what could he love here: he could find mountains eizewhere—what attached him to these barren, acres? Said she, "When Gerrit Smith gave to the colored men of New-York 100,000 acres of land he thought they might need a friend to advise, instruct, encourage, and hid them," and he flung away life to come up and freeze on the mountains in order that he might be by and hold them up with his strong right arm, and heart that never failed. And wherever you pro e that life, you find notin, but disinterestedness. Now, what made him fling himself against Virginia? Mark you, he was not alone; he was only the center of a group; around him were his son—the old farmer with his household; and such was the magnetism of his enthusiasm, that he gathered the neighboring households to his arms, and they surrounded him as he went down to Maryland to assail the insutations of Virginia. He is only the center of a group. Those children in their teens, those young nen of twenty, when we read their history, their letters, their words, they seem to have grown up for martyrdem. Other men brought their sons up for busiless; one for agriculture, and another for comhe withey were created to die for the slave. With clear beroism we have seen great names in our day throw then relves away for their own rights—we have een bearded men in the middle of life and the maturity of thought, come up to their daty and defend their own rights or those of their neighbors—but here were girls of 16 and 19 Summers, accepting serency their place of martyrdem, for a race into whose eyes the bad tatver looked. There has not anything been as boly, nor that approached it since the cross that stood of Calyany—for a race in whose blood even the the of those brave Northern boys. He went and placed the body in a carringe, and sheltered by her presente carried it back in safety. A day later, when that very girl flung herself out the breast of one of those very young men whose rifles were splited when she stood before them, the son of a Virginia gentleman—and he dared to avow it in the Courts of his native State—encouraged by his father, showed that that woman's force which had saved Virginia gentleman—and the dared to avow it in the Courts of his native State—encouraged by his father, showed that that woman's force which had saved Virginia gentleman. showed that that woman's force which had saved Vamain could not save that Northern boy from the mercile-s bullet of a Virginia brute. That is the difference
between Northern blood and Southern. [Hisses]
Well, if you don't think there is any difference, content yourself. [Hisses. "You had better go home."]
But to-day, in the streets at Harper's Ferry, that very
girl disavows her act. She says: "I did not do it
from humanity: I did it to save reolling my sister's
carjet." [Laughter and hisses.] Do you believe
her? Not a bit of it! She was a true
woman, with the heart of a coman, on that
norming when she threw herself, with true womanly following him from Virginia to New-York. There is something in the heart of a human being that could not say "ro" to the cloq tence of that black friendless face. I don't believe that the man exists who can say it to the shave, whatever he may say to us here If he did, if there was one capable of saying were my mother stricken down on one side and my wife upon the sher, and my daughter sold upon the auction-block because our skins were not the color of the majority, and would not lift his right hand to shield himself or save them. I would say at last that my principles night be doubtful for I had found the nan at length that seemed made to be a slave. But I it was not the slave that rose, but Brown went to help him rise. Is that right? Answer Byron from your marshy bed of death at Mesolorghi. If not, why did you go to help the Greeks? Answer Koeciusko from your of the Hudson? If u did you come to help us! Answer, Lafayette.

"We were white men."] Ah yes, "white men"—
that shows the point; and, as John Brown said in the

exist. We have another one." Yes? Well, have it. We had cre in my town, and the clergyman who introduced it with prayer prayed that the Lord would bless the givin in Contesteracy, and especially the Southern part. That reminded me of an old prayer which a legivice slave told me of an old prayer which a legivice slave told me of, years ago, of a man in the far South who owned half a negro, and he used to prayer "O, Lord, bless Tom, and especially my half of bim." Great faughter, I Now I am perfectly willing that any amount of Union meetings shall be held; that is one of the benefits John Brown has given us. He has given this Naton a text; he has litted nine millions of people up to the [Lord hisses and great confusion.] I wish I wish is eaking in Virgit in—I don't believe but what I would get a silent ancience in Virginia. ["Way don't you go and try it?"] I have got in my own house a look of lair from the tempie of Old John Brown, sont me by a shaveholder of Norfolk—the testimony of his sympathy and respect for the man his Common wealth was about to large and from B-litimore ["Nawshim"] I had a larger sum than most men would think of giving to this very fund—ent me by a slaveholder of Baltimore for the John Brown fund. [Applaine and hisses, and cries of "Name him."] No not manhood is not extinct south of Mason and Daxon's line, only there is a despotism reigns there which naive men four to utter what their hearts really feel. [At laure, and cry of "That's a lie."] Old John He said, in that little school-house at North Elba, before le went, "I know I can go South, and can show them that the slave has a right to resist and will resist." [Cries of "Never," "Resist John Brown's effects," and "Treason.' I temp be treason, but the fact is, it runs in the blood. We were traitors in 76. I tell you, treason is epidemic up in those Vermont noutshins. Here, in your city, the larger portion are poisoned either by printer's ink or cotton dust. Laughter. Up there, the farmers plant their own grain and eat it, asking no man's permission. They are willing to live as servants of God, and with their own thoughts. Up there, you find men who recognize John Brown as the ideal of their piety, and of their pariotism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? ["He on mitted murder and got hung—that's what he did!" of their picty, and of their particlism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? [' He on misted marder and go t hung—that's what he did!' Cries of "Pat him out."] Let him stay. Do you up; ose I cane to talk to you, who know all this mater a givent scal better than I do! No, I did not. I cane to talk to him—[pointing toward the man who had interrupted. Applanse, cheers, and hisses]—and I be could have looked upon the calm brow of that old man as he lay in his coffin in his own tills, and seen those daughters, and one son near and soronely yielding him to the need of the race, hardly a specimen of which they ever saw—victims of a bondage that Jeferson said "one hour of it was worse "than years such as our fathers rose to resist," there is not a man in that crowd that ever would have lifted his voice against the namory of the old martyr-saint of Harper's Ferry. [Groat's and hisses, mingled with applause] Well, it there is, I say only th—then New-York does not beed as brave souls and as manly as Virginia. [Cleens and hisses,] For that is the testimony of every man of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry—there was not a Virginian that looked into the face of John Brown that was not melted in the admiration of "keep it for twe ty-four hours, and I can let the slaves "know it and come to me if they wish." [Confusion.] He did it. He did take possession of Harper's Ferry, and held it from Sunday night to Monday night unchecked. He collected some therty slaves. Sixteen of them stand to-day safe from the valuare of thirty States under the shelter of the English flag. [Prolonged cheers and bisses.] That is something well. On Monday hight at 10 o'clock he was master of the State of Virginia. On Friday morning two Virginia companies arrived in his vicinity, looked into the faces of twenty-two Northern boys, and—what did they do? Why, according to a Maryland colonel master of the State of Virgina. On Friday morning two Virginia companes arrived in his vicinity, looked into the faces of twenty-two Northern boys, and—what did fley do? Why, according to a Maryland colonel who discribed the scene to a friend of mire, they ran under the beds if it had been nocessary. [Laughter and hisses.] Well, perhaps that is not true—a Maryland colonel said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses,] well, perhaps that is not true—a Maryland colonel said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses,] which meet the with him. [Applause and hisses,] which meet to fine the said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses,] and a voice—"What's his name?"] Well, it was to help 'twoe—"Don't tell it. They'll drive him cut of the State."] I have no objection to tell his name; but you do not reoffect—[Ha! ha! ha! and grouts.] Ladies and gentle men, stop a moment. I am not a Member of Congress, and am not accustomed to sail mit to cate bizing. [His es and-grouns.] If you will send me to Congress for ten years ["No, no, never"] I may get into the habit of apologizing and being cave bized. I have not got it yet. Whether I shall tell that man's name or not, remains for my consideration before I get through. [Applause an'I his-ex.] New I will go on with the account. He stayed there until Tuesday morator, until the Martinsburg contany made the first assault, and was repulsed. What followed? Sixteen of your agents—mantes—selling their bodies to your service for eight or ten dollars a month, approached. He had conquered Virginia and held her under his feet. [Hisses.] If he hach't, why didn't they send him away? [Loud applance and hisses.] There he stayed 36 hours. The telegraph flashed the news from Virginia that throse companies of men had approached. He had conquered virginia and held her under his feet. [Hisses.] If he hach't, why didn't they send him away? [Loud applance and hisses.] There he stayed 36 hours. The telegraph flashed the newsfrom Virginia that throse companies of men had approached him? Mo Clristical—auprose that they had joined and, maked 57 instead of 22? My impression is, that he would have go ne down to Richmond and pardoned Gov. Wise, Laughter, applame, hisses, and great confusion.] Les, my impression is, if the Union had not faced John Biown, and he had had twelve hours to gather about him the colored men of Northern Virginia and Southern Pennsylvania, he would have marched over down to Nortolik for your United States troops, and I think it John Brown had had three days instead of two be might have done likewise. [4" Why didn't you go? [7] I say, therefore, that the Union crushed hin—the Union held up the State of Virginis, and enabled her to exist. [Hissen and applanes.] Very well—you conquered John Brown, and not Virginis. [4" No; we only hung him."] It was your business—not hers. I want to detail this argument a bit. I have reached the point where the Union crushed him. Then, having used his rifles, he began to use the Press. Having taken possession of Harper's Ferry, he began to dift The New-York Tribuses and The N.Y. Heroid for the next three weeks [cheers]. And, as Ralph Waldo Emerson says, he knew why The N.Y. Heroid was created [haughter and hissel.] He stood there in that Clarlestown juil—he talked by the unfolding of traits which lift him above the guerilla solder into that of the teacher, the Christian, the marrys for an idea. God called him higher than the mere pointer of the bellet. He takes his place among the men that meld the consciences of their generation. He assumes the form of the teacher of the thought of the American people. And now begins the success—the consummants are success—the consummants

In alse men four to utter what their hearts really for [Ap] hause, and cry of "That's a lie."] Old Joi Brown, lifted upon the jibbet, sacred for the countries because he has consecrated it, will draw him every bonerable soul in these States, as we as curs; and when the fire-enters at the head of paints undertake to threaten that they will walk out the Union—the reason they won't go is because the as curs; and when the free cases a tale and a parties probertake to threaten that they will walk out of the Union—the reason they won't go is because the reopie won't let them. ["No, that is not the reason."] My good friends, if you should ever see the town's your separating from the town, the next act will be South Carolina gong out of the Union. [Prolonged laughter applause and hisses.] Why, long before it is done, our generous friends on the left must lend them to buy critiches, for she cannot get out or god up without assistance. I say this from no mere rhodomoutade; I say it in the humble spirit of Northern labor—n the spirit of that free labor of those States which knows that, by the law of God, wickedness is weakness, and that by his sublime counsele despots in can never pay. As old John Brown said in his jail, when men told him that his efforts lad been a failure: "My dear Sir, it will 14y." He knew it. Slavery will not pay. It could not be made to pay. "Dry up?" The devil is always cheated. God never allows wickedness to lead to prosperity—it lends to bankrup cy. It cannot go my where else. Take this very city—your own city. Men here with their brains inheriting the culture of a helf dozen centuries, and, as Emerson said, with wear begins in their hands than most men have Every one works. But here is the b assful State of South Carolina, with the majority of her citizens in chains, of course with no metive to work. You may lay the slave's muncles—you cannot buy his heard. The consequence is he will not work, and the whites won't. It' Four millions of bales."] Stop a but my friend, and let me tell this story: When that Bosta a wife went de wn to John Brown's prison, and sale and ending the salve-cut in his coat, a young Virginian, coubliers one of the "first families" [laughter], on being informed that Capt. Avis had retired to let John Brown and her talk old thace, insisted on looking in at the window. One gentleman requested him to go away. He did so, but returned again; but the wit of woman got rid of him. Having finished her reedlework she turned round, and said she "get me a brush to clean this coat with," and the proud chivalry of the State was so livid with race that he had been asked to do anything nerful that he went off and was not seen again for a half hour. [Laughter.] This is a specimen of this white race. [Loud clasers by the rowdy part of the audience.] I say, then, that in the Carolinas the blacks amount to about one-half. The cusequence is that South Carolina is bank-rupt at the end of every year. One man cannot support three on his shoulders. If she should go out of the Union to-day—if you should lend her the crutches to go out—when she bas got out what has be past-to-day? She has got to let her government sink for want of morey to support it. Why, men say that John Brown's enterprise is a failure. The Commonwealth of Virginia bas gone into a debt of half a milies of dollars to put him down, and she will never pay the first red cent of that debt, and cannot. Histers and applause.] If he did not boat her with bullets, he strangled her with expenses—the shrowd Yankee that he was—born in Conneccient—he took the State of Virginia and cheated her out of the slave system. But I was speaking of Carolina, she has got chief to risk into bankruptey or she has got to educa an horest man; Joseph Warren was a patriot; Joseph Warren was a brave soldier—an honest citizen; but John Brown is more than all that. [A voice: "You're a liar."] It's no matter what I am; it is utterly indifferent. I say Joseph Warren was only a soldier; nothing more. If John Brown had been shot at the door of that Armory the world would naver—have known that he was any more than Joseph Warren; but God in his providence said, "Come up higher—I will melt a million of hearts by that old Puntan soul." [Great confusion, during which a man was put out.] I was going to answer a question if you will give it.

A Voice-I want to know who constituted John

oni.] I was going to answer a question if you will give it.

A Voice—I want to know who constituted John Brown the judge of the laws of the United States, whether they are constitutional or unconstitutional—whether he, by himself, with the few friends he had then at Harper's Ferry, deluded fike himself, whether he is constituted judge of the laws of the United States as laid down.

Mr. Panllirs, resuming—If the audience care, I will give an answer to that question. [Cries of "No." Yes," "A aswer," &c.] Yes he was. God made him a judge when he made him a man. Every human being is bound to judge of the righteons ners of a law before he obeys it. [Loud hisses and cheers.] If his conscience tells him him it is unrighteous, he has no right to obey it. [A voice—"How is it with a criminal tried by the laws of "his country!"] John Brown had a right to judge the Slave laws of Virginia on that account. You are stiting here to-eight, and you say John Brown had no right to interfere with musakets in the matter. Well, I sak you then, why do you interfere? Your sixteen musakets held up the master his twenty-two, tried to hold up the slave—which is best. [A Voice—"That is not law."] Law is nothing but the parchanent, with the bayonets behind it. The laws of the United States rest on bayonets, and you pay for them. If you could six neutral, if you didn't support Slavery in any degree. [Loud cress of "Question!" "Question!" List is not true that argument a little. Are those gentlement here from disinterested benevolence [Cries of "No" "No"] Are they no; here because the South says she wants support? [Cries of "Yos." "Yes!" and hisses.] Well, new allow use one sentence, and I will relieve you of my presence. I had rather be with John Brown in his grave, if I were worthy of it—[A voice, "I wish you were,"]—the felon, by the laws and judgment, fer keeping a slave with rifles, than to be a cisteen of the Junited States holding up the white man by my rife, and ensured to despote to hold the black in obasirs. This man has gone up to

After singing the favorite hypr n of John Brown, Blow ye the Trumpet, Blow,"

The Rov. HIRAM MATSISON boild he was there so one of three ministers—us a minister of the M. E. Church; but be had no av shority to represent any other M. E. Minister. By he did feel authorized to say that he stood there to represent the sentiment of 2,000 Methodist Miniarers in the Northern States. Jesus Christ was or schied for treason against the Rotean Emperor. W. ashington, Hancock, and Adams,

See Eight Page